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# Summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21

## Honduras*

The present report is a summary of 33 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. It does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), nor any judgement or determination in relation to specific claims. The information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes and, to the extent possible, the original texts have not been altered. As provided for in Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, where appropriate, a separate section is provided for contributions by the national human rights institution of the State under review that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles. The full texts of all submissions received are available on the OHCHR website. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

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# Information provided by stakeholders

## A. Background and framework

### 1. Scope of international obligations[2]

1. Joint Submission 8 (JS8) regretted that Honduras had not recognized the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive and consider complaints from victims or States parties.[3]

2. The COIPRODEN children's rights network said that there was no interest in ratifying other treaties and pointed out that, inter alia, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure were pending ratification.[4] Joint Submission 2 (JS2) said that it was essential for Honduras to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[5]

3. Joint Submission 9 (JS9) and Joint Submission 5 (JS5)[6] recommended that Honduras ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and adopt the ILO Domestic Workers Recommendation, 2011 (No. 201) and the ILO HIV and AIDS Recommendation, 2010 (No. 200).[7]

4. Joint Submission 4 (JS4) recommended that Honduras ratify the ILO conventions that are pending ratification, including the Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131); the Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970 (No. 132); the Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129); the Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155); the Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151); and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).[8]

### 2. Constitutional and legislative framework

5. JS5 recommended the adoption of a law on gender identity that would allow persons to be legally identified in the national registry according to their sexual orientation and image.[9]

6. AI noted that the Criminal Code was reformed in 2013, enabling punishment of hate crimes, but has yet to be implemented. Worryingly, some Members of Congress have attempted to get the reform repealed.[10]

7. Joint Submission 1 (JS1) noted that Honduras had amended its Criminal Code to bring the definition of the crime of torture into line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the crime of enforced disappearance into line with the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.[11]

8. AI also called on Honduras to approve the "Law to Protect Journalists, Human Rights Defenders and Justice System Workers", and provide adequate resources to establish an effective protection mechanism.[12]

9. In accordance with universal periodic review recommendations, JS1 recommended that Honduras adopt the law on protection for defenders, taking into consideration the input of civil society.[13] JS5 said that the law should meet the criteria established by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case of *Luna López v. Honduras*.[14]

10. CIVICUS recommended that the "Special Law for Non-Governmental Development Organizations and the Executive Accord 65-2013" be amended to create an enabling environment for civil society organizations.[15]

11. JS10 recommended that Honduras review the Law on Official Secrets and Classification of Information to ensure that it cannot be used to unlawfully restrict the right to freedom of expression and; repeals the Special Law on Interception of Private Communications and; decriminalises defamation and make it a civil offence.[16]

12. The Observatory for the Human Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of Honduras (ODHPINH) reported that almost two decades after ratifying the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), Honduras had not amended its national legislation. Honduras was trying to water down the Convention with a secondary indigenous law that had been under discussion in the national Congress for more than a decade.[17]

13. JS2 recommended proceeding with the development of a new agrarian law and establishing agrarian tribunals.[18]

### 3. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

14. AI indicated that under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, created in 2010, measures were taken to implement the recommendations, as reflected in the mid-term report submitted in 2013. However most of the formal decisions made have had very little impact on the human rights situation in practice.[19]

15. The COIPRODEN children's rights network noted that in 2013 Honduras had reported that it had implemented 85 of the 129 recommendations and was in the process of implementing 38 of them. However, the implementation of the remaining recommendations might be hindered by the dissolution of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.[20]

16. JS10 indicated that there are concerns about the limited budget and selection process of the Office of the National Commissioner for Human Rights (CONADEH).[21] In keeping with recommendations regarding the Office, JS1 recommended strengthening its independence and ensuring the budget it needs to carry out its work.[22]

17. International Service for Human Rights (ISHR) recommended to strengthen CONADEH, which should include a focal point on human rights defenders.[23] CIVICUS recommended that CONADEH investigate cases on threats to human rights defenders referred to it.[24]

18. JS8 viewed the conversion of the Ministry to an Under-Secretariat as a step backwards.[25] The Disability Sector Alliance (Joint Submission 7) said that the approach of the current Under-Secretariat of Human Rights and Justice was one of welfarism and political clientelism.[26] In accordance with universal periodic review recommendations, JS1 recommended reinstating the Ministry of Human Rights, with the status and operational structure afforded to it under Legislative Decree No. 177-2010 on its establishment and Executive Decree No. PCM-027-200 on its organization and scope.[27]

19. The COIPRODEN children's rights network said that Honduras lacked an effective system of comprehensive protection for children and that actions taken by government agencies are isolated and short-sighted.[28] Moreover, the Directorate for Children, Adolescents and Family (DINAF) within the Ministry of Social Development had still not been allocated funding under the government budget for its work.[29]

20. JS8 said that the Inter-Agency Commission to Combat the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents lacked resources.[30]

21. AI indicated that the commitment of the new government to put human rights at the forefront has yet to be reflected. AI called on Honduras to take concrete actions to implement the "Public Policy and National Plan of Action on Human Rights".[31]

22. The COIPRODEN children's rights network said that the resources needed to implement the second National Action Plan for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour 2008–2015 were not available.[32]

23. The Sexual Diversity Committee of Honduras (Joint submission 6) recommended the development and adoption of a public policy that would ensure the enjoyment of rights by members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community, as well as the establishment of a body to administer the policy.[33]

24. AI called on Honduras to adopt and implement policies and programmes that promote tolerance to sexual diversity and the human rights of LGBTI rights.[34]

25. JS5 recommended that Honduras adopt a national policy to protect and promote the rights of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.[35]

## B. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

26. JS2 recommended that Honduras ensure compliance with the observations and recommendations made to the country by the various United Nations bodies.[36]

27. The COIPRODEN children's rights network noted that in addition to the recommendations arising from its first universal periodic review, Honduras had voluntarily committed to begin drafting a national human rights action plan through an inclusive process; launch a debate in the National Congress with a view to bringing its legislation on telecommunications into line with international standards; promote the amendment of the Criminal Code to bring the definition of the crime of torture into line with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; encourage discussion of the bill against trafficking in persons and commercial sexual exploitation; and step up efforts to improve public safety.[37]

### 1. Cooperation with special procedures

28. JS2 recommended that Honduras encourage visits from the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights; the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context; the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers.[38]

29. JS1 recommended that Honduras comply with the recommendations arising from the 2006 and 2013 missions of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination.[39]

### 2. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

30. Joint Submission 10 (JS10) recommended the opening of an Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Honduras.[40]

31. JS2 recommended that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expand its monitoring activities by opening an office in Honduras, including

in areas where there are conflicts arising from the implementation of infrastructure development models and extractive and agro-industrial activities.[41]

32. JS5 recommended establishing a permanent office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in consultation with civil society.[42]

## C. Implementation of international human rights obligations

### 1. Equality and non-discrimination

33. Cultural Survival (CS) indicated that Indigenous and Afro-Indigenous Peoples continue to be discriminated against.[43]

34. AI called on Honduras to take measures to ensure the effective implementation of Article 321 of the Criminal Code CC, which sanctions hate crime.[44]

35. Cattrachas said that the rise in the number of violent deaths among members of the sexually diverse community between 2010 and 2014 showed that the establishment of a special investigations unit had not solved the problem of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.[45]

36. RedTraSex indicated that women sex workers suffered discrimination, persecution, police violence and risk of arbitrary detention. It recommended that Honduras develop human rights awareness and training programmes for public servants.[46]

### 2. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

37. Making reference to UPR recommendations,[47] Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (CLCGS) expressed concern about the vulnerability and high risk that children, girls and young people are exposed to, due to the increased crime, violence, extortion, kidnapping, death threats and the recruitment of children for criminal activities.[48]

38. RedTraSex noted that 16 women sex workers had been murdered between 2013 and 2014 and recommended investigating and prosecuting those murder cases, drafting protocols for justice officials and providing free legal advice to victims.[49]

39. AI indicated that there has been a growing militarization of the country. Various groups are now in charge of policing, including the Inter-institutional Security Force, the TIGRES Unit and the Public Order Military Police. AI called on Honduras to ensure that policing functions by the army is only a temporary measure, that such tasks are strictly regulated and carried out with respect for human rights and the rule of law; that human rights training is provided to those in charge of security and policing functions; that it takes effective measures to reduce and control the proliferation of firearms and to regulate and control private security companies.[50]

40. The National Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (national preventive mechanism) (MNP-CONAPREV) expressed concern about recurring misconduct by police and military officers when arresting individuals and about the practice of publicly exposing those arrested, who are presumed to be innocent. The Committee noted that it had repeatedly recommended establishing a single register of detainees, but to no avail as of yet.[51]

41. JS8 said that from 2010 to 2014 the Committee of the Families of Detained and Disappeared Persons in Honduras reported 16 cases of enforced disappearance for political reasons and 4 cases involving the disappearance of campesinos in connection with land claims.[52]

42. JS8 noted that in 2012, Honduras had incorporated the offence of enforced disappearance into its current Criminal Code; however, the Code did not state that the offence would be deemed continuous or permanent as long as the fate or whereabouts of the victim had not been determined, as laid down in international instruments. JS8 also said that Honduras had not heeded the observations of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, including on the establishment of a national register of detainees.[53]

43. The Centre for the Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims and their Relatives (CPTRT) mentioned cases of unlawful detention under the Police and Harmonious Social Relations Act: the detaining authority (the national police, military or military police) was imposing a penalty of 24-hour detention, without a judge or other authority reviewing the legal grounds for the detention.[54] The Centre also reported that acts of torture were being committed in illegal (clandestine) detention centres by the new national anti-extortion police force.[55]

44. MNP-CONAPREV said that overcrowding, poor-quality food and lack of medical care, potable water and rehabilitation and reintegration programmes were adversely affecting persons deprived of their liberty. It also noted deplorable conditions for women in mixed prisons and the continued use of corporal punishment in prisons. MNP-CONAPREV expressed concern about conditions for sexually diverse persons deprived of their liberty and about the involvement of the military in prison management.[56] It recommended the adoption and application of general and disciplinary regulations under the National Prison System Act.[57]

45. In 2013, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) noted the State should adopt comprehensive public policies designed to overcome the serious structural deficiencies and ensure that the prison system is designed to meet the objectives of imprisonment, namely, the rehabilitation of criminally convicted persons.[58]

46. Joint Submission 14 (JS14) reported that despite the enactment of laws to address gender-based violence, little has changed since 2010.[59] JS14 recommended that Honduras strengthen the criminal justice response to gender-related killing of women and girls, in particular measures to support its capacity to investigate, prosecute, and punish all forms of such crime and provide reparation and/or compensation to victims and their families; establish a comprehensive program to protect women from violence; and establish crisis centres and shelters.[60]

47. The COIPRODEN children's rights network reported that sexual exploitation of children was quite prevalent in certain areas, particularly those with significant tourist or trade activity.[61]

48. The COIPRODEN children's rights network noted that child labour and begging continued.[62] JS4 recommended strengthening the Inspectorate-General of Labour and the Child Labour Inspectorate Unit within the Ministry of Labour and Social Security.[63]

49. The COIPRODEN children's rights network also said that the Armed Forces' Guardians of the Nation programme violated the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and that minors were being exposed to military practices, weapons and a discipline that was not suitable for minors and were being put within dangerous proximity of military training camps.[64]

### 3. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

50. AI noted the lack of trust in the administration of justice and the widespread impunity.[65] JS8 was concerned about interference by authorities from other branches of government in the judiciary, in spite of universal periodic review recommendations.[66]

51. The Association of Judges for Democracy (AJD) highlighted problems arising from judges' and magistrates' lack of independence and stability.[67] JS5 recommended that the Council of the Judiciary instigate transparent and impartial procedures for selecting, appointing and promoting judges and establish in law an entire regulatory framework for disciplinary proceedings against judges.[68]

52. AI called on Honduras to strengthen and guarantee the autonomy, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by adopting safeguards to prevent irregular dismissals and appointments; to adopt measures to guarantee the effective and fair access to the justice system for all, without discrimination, including protocols to enable equal access to people in situations of vulnerability; guarantee that all complaints of human rights violations or abuses committed by the police, armed forces, members of private security companies or any other actors, are promptly, independently and exhaustively investigated and sanctioned, and that the victims have access to remedy and reparation.[69]

53. On 17 March 2014, IACHR filed an application with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Case No. 12.816, due to the failure by Honduras to comply with its recommendations. The case has to do with disciplinary proceedings instituted against three judges and one magistrate in the context of the June 2009 coup d'état in Honduras. The IACHR had recommended, inter alia, that the State reinstate the victims into the judiciary; redressing the consequences of the human rights violations established in the case; that the necessary regulatory changes be ordered to ensure that disciplinary proceedings against judges are carried out by competent authorities and with sufficient guarantees of independence and impartiality.[70]

54. AI reported that in 2012, the National Congress voted to remove four of the five judges who comprise the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice, in what it appears to be a worrying interference in the independence of the judicial system. The judges had earlier delivered a judgment that blocked a law proposed by Congress intended to facilitate a clean-up of the police force. The judges had found aspects of the law to be unconstitutional. It noted that the IACHR has urged the government to respect and guarantee the independence of the judiciary.[71]

55. AI reported that in 2013, extraordinary measures were taken by Congress, which included the suspension and removal of the Attorney General and his Deputy. In April 2013, the then Attorney General had explained to the National Congress that the Public Prosecution Service had the capacity to investigate only 20% of the country's homicides.[72]

56. JS6 said that the justice system was not very effective in investigating or trying cases of discrimination or hate crimes.[73]

57. AI called on Honduras to implement protocols to enable impartial access to the justice system, both at the investigative stage and during prosecution and punishment of hate crimes.[74]

58. JS9 recommended that Honduras ensure that cases of violence against women were investigated with due diligence and that perpetrators were punished and victims compensated.[75] AI called on Honduras to guarantee the protection and effective access to justice of women victims of violence, including by ensuring effective implementation of Article 321 of the CC, which sanctions the crime of femicide.[76]

59. MNP-CONAPREV regretted the decision to discontinue alternative sentencing for 21 offences (reform of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2013), which had led to an increase in the prison population. It also regretted the lack of willingness to discuss and adopt a law on release from prison on humanitarian grounds or a law on remission of sentence.[77]

60. Joint Submission 3 (JS3) recommended ensuring access to justice for victims affected by extractive activities.[78]

61. JS8 noted that Honduras had legal and normative tools to regulate and monitor juvenile criminal justice, but that there were limitations in their application.[79] The Centre for the Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims and their Relatives reported that in public forums young people were being blamed for violence and that key State public safety officials had even suggested lowering the age of criminal responsibility.[80]

62. The COIPRODEN children's rights network said that restorative justice principles were not being systematically applied in cases involving juvenile offenders.[81] MNP-CONAPREV reported that it had noted ill-treatment of children in conflict with the law by personnel responsible for their custody, as well as inadequate perimeter security measures. There are no programmes geared towards facilitating the rehabilitation or social reintegration of juvenile offenders, nor is there judicial support to monitor the conditions under which they are deprived of their liberty or oversee the enforcement of their sentences.[82]

63. AI called on Honduras to ensure that investigations into attacks and threats against human rights defenders result in the punishment of perpetrators and reparation for damages caused; comply with the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and of the IACHR.[83]

64. JS10 noted Honduras had agreed to support the Truth and Reconciliation Commission established in 2010 to examine the coup, including human rights violations. The current position on implementation of the Commission's recommendations is unclear. The unit created to monitor implementation has been disbanded, while the recommendations have reportedly been incorporated into the National Human Rights Policy and Action Plan, where there is no specific oversight mechanism.[84]

65. JS8 noted that Honduras had adopted a decree establishing amnesty for persons connected with the events surrounding the 2009 coup d'état. To date, investigating judges had applied the decree to 22 military officers implicated in acts of torture, closure of media outlets and unlawful detention. The decree was impeding the investigation and punishment of perpetrators.[85]

### 4. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

66. JS11 expressed concern about attempts to silence journalists and human rights defenders through legal measures; problematic regulation of the media and restrictions to the right to access information.[86] JS10 reported that since 2010, at least 26 journalists have been killed[87] and that journalists and human rights defenders at risk have been awarded precautionary measures by the IACHR.[88] Protection International also referred to IACHR concerns.[89] World Alliance for Citizen Participation (CIVICUS) recommended that a mechanism be established to investigate threats against journalists.[90]

67. FrontLine indicated that human rights defenders and journalists are subject to intimidation, surveillance, stigmatisation and smear campaigns, death threats, arbitrary detention, judicial harassment, abduction, physical attacks and killings.[91] Franciscans International (FI) indicated that measures to amend the national legal framework and public policies relating to the human rights situation of defenders fell short of the expectations embodied in accepted recommendations.[92] JS3 recommended putting an end to the persecution and harassment of human rights defenders.[93] ISHR recommended that Honduras recognize the important role of human rights defenders.[94]

68. JS11 and JS9 noted that women human rights defenders are particularly vulnerable to attacks.[95] CS urged Honduras to respect the right of protesters demanding land rights.[96] CIVICUS reported that those working on LGBTI, child, women's rights and environmental issues have been systematically targeted by state authorities.[97]

69. AI called on Honduras to ensure that human rights defenders can freely carry out their activities without unfair restrictions or fear of reprisals, and make the authorities at all levels fully aware of the international standards that protect them, including the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders.[98]

70. CIVICUS indicated that the government continues to invoke restrictive legislation to limit access to information. The Law for Classification of Public Documents and the Decree No 418-2013 is in contravention of Honduras' Transparency and Access to Information Law.[99]

71. In reference to recommendations on the prevention of violence and acts of intimidation against the media and members of the political opposition,[100] the Centre for Research on Democracy (CESPAD) highlighted the environment of violence, electoral bodies' lack of independence, unequal access to the media, and the lack of transparency, procedures for conflict resolution and investigation of electoral offences in connection with the 2013 elections.[101]

### 5. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

72. JS4 indicated that gains[102] in employment had been slow and that Honduras had adopted legislation and programmes that were undermining labour rights, particularly with regard to working conditions and social security.[103]

73. JS4 reported a lack of consensus among the State, the private sector and workers with regard to minimum wage negotiations. The State and the private sector do not pay all workers the minimum wage.[104]

74. JS9 noted discrimination against women in the workplace, particularly in the maquilas, which ask women to take pregnancy tests or test them for pregnancy and investigate their family life before hiring them.[105] JS9 also said that increased labour market flexibility was directly affecting women. Without job security, women workers did not have maternity protection.[106]

75. Joint Submission 15 (JS15) recommended that Honduras uphold the labour rights of indigenous and tribal peoples and, in particular, ensure that Miskito divers did not fall victim to labour exploitation.[107]

### 6. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

76. The COIPRODEN children's rights network reported that the Government had announced that it would seek to place at-risk children — who previously had been placed under the protection of the Honduran Institute for Children and the Family (IHNFA) — with municipalities, non-governmental organizations and churches, thereby limiting the Government's role merely to the establishment of rules and regulations and oversight of child and adolescent protection. The new institution, the Directorate for Children, Adolescents and Family, will not manage centres for the care of children.[108] MNP-CONAPREV indicated that the Directorate lacked adequate information on the number of institutions with homes for at-risk children and was therefore not properly monitoring the conditions in which such children lived or the care they received.[109]

### 7. Right to health

77. AI indicated that abortion is banned without any exception under the law. Honduras is yet to re-establish the legality of the Emergency Contraceptive Pill, as a 2009 decree (Acuerdo Ministerial) concerning contraception issued by the de facto authorities still remains in place.[110]

78. The COIPRODEN children's rights network noted that the lack of sexual education and the influence of conservative sectors of society on State institutions was hindering the adoption of policies and programmes that would help to reduce the high rate of teenage pregnancy.[111]

79. RedTraSex recommended the development of comprehensive health policies that would address women sex workers' needs.[112]

### 8. Persons with disabilities

80. JS7 provided information on the implementation of recommendations and on the current situation with regard to the enjoyment of rights by persons with disabilities.[113] It indicated that efforts had been neither consistent nor sufficient to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities.[114]

81. JS7 recommended compliance with the Act on Equity and Comprehensive Development for Persons with Disabilities and the promotion of programmes to help such persons find employment.[115]

82. JS7 recommended hiring specialized physicians to provide public services to persons with disabilities and establishing protocols for the provision of care in health centres and for the prevention of disabilities from job-related accidents.[116]

83. JS7 recommended that specialized training in working with persons with disabilities be included in teacher training programmes and that the education system be adapted in order to provide inclusive education.[117]

### 9. Minorities and indigenous peoples

84. AI called on Honduras to guarantee human rights, both individual and collective, of Indigenous Peoples and Garifuna communities; prevent and ensure that violations and abuses against these communities and their leaders are investigated and punished, with reparation provided to the victims, whether the crimes were perpetrated by state or non-state actors; and guarantee their right to free, prior and informed consultation and consent when projects affect their ancestral lands or territories.[118]

85. CS urged Honduras to fully implement the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169.[119]

86. JS3 recommended that indigenous peoples' rights be upheld, particularly those relating to land, food and prior, free and informed consultation.[120]

87. AI called on Honduras to prevent human rights violations and abuses committed in the context of land redistribution, and to comply with the precautionary measures ordered by the IACHR in relation to peasant communities and their leaders.[121]

88. The Observatory for the Human Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of Honduras said that the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries was problematic for indigenous peoples, as there was no guarantee regarding lands as a result of the Property Act currently in force. The Observatory reported that a Garifuna organization had filed a petition with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and a request with the

World Bank Inspection Panel relating to the Land Administration Project and the Property Act.[122]

89. The Observatory said that two cases regarding Garifuna communities were currently before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.[123]

90. In the light of recommendations on justice[124] and the situation in Aguán, JS1 noted the observations of the Working Group on Mercenaries and the recommendations on monitoring of private security companies. JS1 also noted the observations of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the appeals made to the Honduran Government in relation to the disappearance of a campesino in 2011. JS1 recommended that Honduras ensure observance of the basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power; that prosecutors from the Public Prosecution Service apply the Minnesota Protocol and the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons when investigating alleged disappearances; and that Honduras establish a committee to monitor progress in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving campesino victims of the land disputes in the Aguán region.[125]

91. JS2 said that the Government had limited its intervention in the land disputes in Bajo Aguán to the use of repressive forces to evict campesinos. The evictions had been carried out without sufficient certainty regarding the ownership and the boundaries of the lands concerned. Military and police forces have destroyed homes, schools, churches and production plants. JS2 recommended reviewing the situation in the region of Bajo Aguán, particularly the status of those who had been tried.[126] On 8 May 2014, the IACHR asked that precautionary measures be adopted for those identified as members of several campesino organizations.[127]

### 10. Migrants

92. The National Forum for Migration (FONAMIH) (JS16) stressed that the root causes of migration were poverty, exclusion and lack of opportunity and that child migration and the disappearance of persons were cause for concern. The Forum recommended that Honduras continue bringing national legislation into line with international standards; address the problems that give rise to migration; provide comprehensive protection to migrant children and adolescents; and adopt protocols and implement repatriation mechanisms in accordance with human rights principles.[128]

93. The COIPRODEN children's rights network expressed concern about the high numbers of unaccompanied Honduran child and adolescent migrants and about their detention, and highlighted the authorities' lack of capacity to protect repatriated minors. It was estimated that more than 15,000 children had left the country.[129]

94. JS15 recommended the development of protection mechanisms for repatriated migrant children.[130]

95. AI called on Honduras, inter alia, to provide consular assistance to Honduran migrants abroad and to strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation to improve the protection of the rights of irregular migrants, including the right to access justice and protection of children.[131]

### 11. Right to development and environmental issues

96. CS noted that the government is determined to proceed with agro-industrial, mining, tourism, and hydroelectric mega-projects which have negative environmental and social consequences for Indigenous groups and Afro-Indigenous Peoples.[132]

97. Franciscans International recommended promoting policies for sustainable autonomous development through community consultations.[133]

98. JS3 recommended a review of policies, programmes and procedures for granting water resource and mining concessions.[134]

99. The Observatory for the Human Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of Honduras reported that the Special Development Regions (RED) Act, had been declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court in 2012. The law had nevertheless been reintroduced and adopted in 2013 as the Special Development Zones (ZEDE) Act, which provided for the concession of strips of land to foreign investors and allowed them to establish city-states with their own laws and security arrangements. The Act provided for outsourcing of the administration of justice to other countries as an incentive to attract investors.[135]

*Notes*

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

*Civil society*

*Individual submissions:*

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| AI | Amnesty International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; |
| AJD | Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia, San Pedro Sula, Honduras; |
| Cattrachas | Red Lésbica Cattrachas, Santa Lucia, Honduras; |
| CESPAD | Centro de Estudios para la Democracia, Tegucigalpa M.D.C., Honduras; |
| CIVICUS | CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Johannesburg, South Africa; |
| CPTRT | Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Víctimas de la Tortura y sus Familiares, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; |
| CLCGS | Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Genève, Switzerland; |
| FI | Franciscans International, Geneva, Switzerland; |
| Front Line Defenders | Front Line – The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Blackrock, county Dublin, Ireland; |
| ISHR | International Service for Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland; |
| MNP-CONAPREV | Mecanismo Nacional de Prevención y Comité Nacional de Prevención Contra la Tortura y Otros Tratos Crueles, Inhumanos o Degradantes, Honduras, Tegucigalpa M.D.C., Honduras; |
| ODHPINH | Observatorio de los Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos Indígenas de Honduras, Sambo Creek, Honduras; |
| Protection International | Protection International, Brussels, Belgium; |
| RedTraSex-Honduras | Red de Trabajadoras Sexuales de Honduras, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; |
| CLCGS | Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Genève, Switzerland. |

*Joint submissions:*

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| JS1 | Joint submission No.1 by Observatorio Permanente de Derechos Humanos, (OPDHA) y Fundación San Alonzo Rodríguez, (FSAR), Tocoa, Honduras; |
| JS2 | Joint submission No.2 by Cátedra UNESCO en Sostenibilidad en coalición con EdPAC, FIAN Honduras y La Vía Campesina Honduras; |
| JS3 | Joint submission No.3 by Redes de organizaciones contra proyectos extractivistas en Honduras, Francisco Morazán,Honduras. Asociación Nacional de Fomento a la Agricultura Ecológica (ANAFAE) - 34 organizaciones presentes en todo el país. Alianza Hondureña ante el Cambio Climático (AHCC) - 4 redes nacionales e internacionales y 17 organizaciones. Centro Hondureño de Promoción al Desarrollo |

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| | Comunitario (CEHPRODEC); Coalición Nacional de Redes Ambientales de Honduras; Fundación Nacional Pico Bonito (FUNAPIB); |
| JS4 | Joint submission No. 4 by Confederación Unitaria de Trabajadores de Honduras (CUTH); Central General de Trabajadores (CGT); Confederación de Trabajadores de Honduras (CTH), Tegucigalpa, Honduras; |
| JS5 | Joint submission No.5 by Coalición contra la Impunidad – Honduras, San Pedro Sula, Honduras; Integrada por: Asociación LGTB Arcoiris de Honduras; Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia (AJD); Asociación Intermunicipal de Desarrollo y Vigilancia Social de Honduras (AIDEVISH); Asociación Nacional de Personas viviendo con SIDA (ASONAPVSIDA); CARITAS – Diócesis de San Pedro Sula; Centro de Derechos de Mujeres (CDM); Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras (CEM-H); Centro de Investigación y Promoción de Derechos Humanos (CIPRODEH); Colectivo Gemas; Colectivo Unidad Color Rosa; Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos de Honduras (COFADEH); Comité por la Libre Expresión C-Libre; Comunidad Gay Sampedrana para la Salud Integral; Convergencia por los Derechos Humanos de la Zona Nor Occidental; Crisálidas de Villanueva; Equipo de Monitoreo Independiente de Honduras (EMIH); Equipo de Reflexión, Investigación y Comunicación/Radio Progreso (ERIC-RP); Feministas Universitarias; Frente Amplio del COPEMH; Foro de Mujeres por la Vida; Foro Social de la Deuda Externa y Desarrollo de Honduras (FOSDEH); Movimiento Amplio por la Dignidad y la Justicia (MADJ); Movimiento Diversidad en Resistencia (MDR); Movimiento de Mujeres por la Paz "Visitación Padilla"; Red de Mujeres Jóvenes de Cortés; Red de Mujeres Unidas de Colonia "Ramón Amaya Amador"; Red de Participación de Organizaciones de Sociedad Civil Siguatepeque (RPOSC); Red Nacional de Defensoras de Derechos Humanos en Honduras ; Tribuna de Mujeres contra los Femicidios; |
| JS6 | Joint submission No. 6 by Comite de la Diversidad Sexual de Honduras: Asociación Kukulcán; Asociación Colectivo Violeta; Asociación LGTB Arcoiris de Honduras; Grupo Ixchel; Grupo Litos; Asociación Cozumel Trans; Asociación APUVIMEH; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; |
| JS7 | Joint submission No. 7 by Alianza del Sector de Discapacidad de Honduras: Federación Nacional de Organismos de Personas con Discapacidad de Honduras (FENOPDIH) – Federación Nacional de Padres de Personas con Necesidades Especiales de Honduras (FENAPAPEDISH) – Coordinadora de Instituciones y Asociaciones de Rehabilitación en Honduras (CIARH), Tegucigalpa, Honduras; |
| JS8 | Joint submission No. 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; |
| JS9] | Joint submission No. 9 by Asociadas por lo Justo JASS; Centro de Derechos de Mujeres CDM; Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras CEMH; Foro de Mujeres por la Vida ; Red Nacional de Defensoras de Derechos Humanos de Honduras ; San Pedro Sula, Honduras; |
| JS10 | Joint submission No.10 by PEN International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; PEN Canada and the International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP), Canada; |
| JS11 | Joint submission No.11 by ARTICLE 19, London, United Kingdom of |

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| | Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Comité por la Libre Expresión (C-Libre); |
| JS12 | Joint submission No. 12 by Coordinadora de Instituciones Privadas por los Derechos de la Niñez (COIPRODEN), Tegucigalpa,Honduras; |
| JS13 | Joint submission No. 13 by Cultural Survival, Cambridge, MA,United States of America; Grassroots International, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America; Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos Indigenas y Negros de Honduras (ODHPINH), Honduras; |
| JS14 | Joint submission No.14 by The Advocates for Human Rights (The Advocates), Minneapolis,United States of America; The International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), New York, United States of America and; Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres (CLADEM -H)–Honduras; |
| JS15 | Joint submission No. 15 by Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia (AJD), Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH), Equipo de Reflexión, Investigación y Comunicación de la Compañía de Jesús en Honduras (ERIC-SJ), Honduras; Centro por la Justicia y el Derechos Internacional (CEJIL), San José, Costa Rica; |
| JS16 | Joint submission No. 16 by Foro Nacional para las Migraciones en Honduras, Tegucigalpa,Honduras; |

*Regional intergovernmental organization(s):*

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| IACHR | Inter-American Court of Human Rights, San José, Costa Rica; |
| IACHR-OAS | Inter-American Commission on Human Rights-Organization of American States, Washington, D.C., United States of America. |

[2] The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

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| ICERD | International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination |
| ICESCR | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| OP-ICESCR | Optional Protocol to ICESCR |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| ICCPR-OP 1 | Optional Protocol to ICCPR |
| ICCPR-OP 2 | Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| OP-CEDAW | Optional Protocol to CEDAW |
| CAT | Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment |
| OP-CAT | Optional Protocol to CAT |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| OP-CRC-AC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict |
| OP-CRC-SC | Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography |
| OP-CRC-IC | Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure |
| ICRMW | International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| OP-CRPD | Optional Protocol to CRPD |
| ICPPED | International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. |

[3] Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para. 37.

[4] COIPRODEN, page 2. See also Joint Submission 9, Joint Submission 5, AI and Joint submission 14.

[5] Joint Submission 2 by Cátedra UNESCO en Sostenibilidad en coalición con EdPAC, FIAN Honduras y La Vía Campesina Honduras, recommendation 10.
[6] Joint Submission 5 by Coalición contra la Impunidad, para.43.
[7] Joint Submission 9 by Asociadas por lo Justo JASS; Centro de Derechos de Mujeres CDM; Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras CEMH; Foro de Mujeres por la Vida; Red Nacional de Defensoras de Derechos Humanos de Honduras, para. 19.
[8] Confederación Unitaria de Trabajadores de Honduras (CUTH); Central General de Trabajadores (CGT); Confederación de Trabajadores de Honduras (CTH), para. 23.
[9] Joint Submission 5 Coalición contar la Impunidad, para. 43.
[10] AI, page 3.
[11] Joint Submission 1 by Observatorio Permanente de Derechos Humanos, (OPDHA) y Fundación San Alonzo Rodríguez, (FSAR), para.6.
[12] Protection International, page 2.See also Joint Submission 5 by Coalición contra la Impunidad, para.43.
[13] Joint Submission 1 by Observatorio Permanente de Derechos Humanos, (OPDHA) y Fundación San Alonzo Rodríguez, (FSAR), para.18.4.
[14] Joint Submission 15 by Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia (AJD), Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH), Equipo de Reflexión, Investigación y Comunicación de la Compañía de Jesús en Honduras (ERIC-SJ), Honduras; Centro por la Justicia y el Derechos Internacional (CEJIL), para.28. See also Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos *Caso Luna Lopez Vs. Honduras*, Sentencia de 10 de octubre de 2013.
[15] CIVICUS, para. 6.1.See also submission from FrontLine Defenders.
[16] Joint Submission 10 (PEN International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; PEN Canada and the International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP)), para. 74 k) to m). See also Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH ; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA ; Casa Alianza Honduras ; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, paras.14-21.
[17] Observatorio de los Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos Indígenas de Honduras, page 4.
[18] Joint Submission 2 by Cátedra UNESCO en Sostenibilidad en coalición con EdPAC, FIAN Honduras y La Vía Campesina Honduras, recommendations 1 and 4.
[19] AI, page 1. See also Mid-term report of Honduras (http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session9/HN/Honduras_1.pdf).
[20] COIPRODEN, page 9.
[21] Joint Submission 10 (PEN International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; PEN Canada and the International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP)) , paras. 46-48.
[22] Joint Submission 1 by Observatorio Permanente de Derechos Humanos, (OPDHA) y Fundación San Alonzo Rodríguez, (FSAR), paras.14.2 y 18.2.
[23] ISHR, page 2. See also submission from CIVICUS, para. 6.2, as well as from COIPRODEN and cases cited, page 8.
[24] CIVICUS, para. 6.2. See also submission from COIPRODEN and cases cited, page 8.
[25] Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para. 30.
[26] Alianza del Sector Discapacidad (Joint Submission 7), paras. 12-15. See also COIPRODEN, pages 2-3. See also submission from Joint Submission 10 (PEN International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; PEN Canada and the International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP)) , paras. 43-45.
[27] Joint Submission 1 by Observatorio Permanente de Derechos Humanos, (OPDHA) y Fundación San Alonzo Rodríguez, (FSAR), para.14.2. See also recommendations in A/HRC/16/10, paras.82.10 (Panama); 82.12 (Peru); 82.18 (Colombia); 82.67 (Mexico).
[28] COIPRODEN, page 9.
[29] COIPRODEN, page 3.

[30] Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para. 27.

[31] AI, pages 1 and 3. Joint Submission 1 by Observatorio Permanente de Derechos Humanos, (OPDHA) y Fundación San Alonzo Rodriguez, (FSAR), para.29.2

[32] COIPRODEN, pages 6-7.

[33] Comité de la Diversidad Sexual (Joint Submission 6), page 7.

[34] AI, page 5.

[35] Joint Submission 5 by Coalición contra la Impunidad, para.43.

[36] Joint Submission 2 by Cátedra UNESCO en Sostenibilidad en coalición con EdPAC, FIAN Honduras y La Vía Campesina Honduras, recommendation 6.

[37] COIPRODEN, page 9.

[38] Joint Submission 2 by Cátedra UNESCO en Sostenibilidad en coalición con EdPAC, FIAN Honduras y La Vía Campesina Honduras, recommendation 6.

[39] Joint Submission 1 by Observatorio Permanente de Derechos Humanos, (OPDHA) y Fundación San Alonzo Rodriguez, (FSAR), para.29.3. See also Joint Submission 2.

[40] Joint Submission 10 (PEN International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; PEN Canada and the International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP)), para. 74 t).

[41] Joint Submission 2 by Cátedra UNESCO en Sostenibilidad en coalición con EdPAC, FIAN Honduras y La Vía Campesina Honduras, recommendation 7.

[42] Joint Submission 5 by Coalición contra la Impunidad, para. 43.

[43] CS, page 1.

[44] AI, page 5.

[45] Cattrachas, page 1.

[46] RedTraSex, pages 1 to 6.

[47] A/HRC/16/10, para. 82.22 (**Switzerland**) and para. 82.24 (**Uruguay**).

[48] Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (CLCGS), pages 1-2. See submission for cases cited. See also submission from COIPRODEN, page 4. See also Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para.22.

[49] RedTraSex, page 6.

[50] AI, page 5. See also Joint Submission 1 by Observatorio Permanente de Derechos Humanos, (OPDHA) y Fundación San Alonzo Rodriguez, (FSAR), para. 18.1.

[51] MNP-CONAPREV, paras. 3-5. See also Joint Submission 15 by Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia (AJD), Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH), Equipo de Reflexión, Investigación y Comunicación de la Compañía de Jesús en Honduras (ERIC-SJ), Honduras; Centro por la Justicia y el Derechos Internacional (CEJIL), para. 29.

[52] Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para. 39.

[53] Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para. 39. See also Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, *Caso Juan Humberto Sanchez Vs. Honduras*, Resolución de 22 de agosto de 2013.

[54] Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Víctimas de la Tortura a sus Familiares, page 5.

[55] Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Víctimas de la Tortura a sus Familiares, page 5.

[56] MNP-CONAPREV, paras 12-19.

[57] MNP-CONAPREV, para. 30.

[58] Report of the IACHR on the situation of persons deprived of liberty in Honduras, March 18, 2013. See also submission from Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Víctimas de la Tortura a sus Familiares, page 6. See also Rafael Arturo Pacheco Teruel et al; Deaths due to fire in

the Jail of San Pedro Sula (Letter of submission to the Court and Merits Report) Case 12.680, Honduras March 11, 2011.

[59] JointSubmissin14 by The Advocates for Human Rights (The Advocates), Minneapolis,United States of America ; The International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), New York, United States of America and; Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres (CLADEM -H), pages 1-8.

[60] JointSubmissin14 by The Advocates for Human Rights (The Advocates), Minneapolis,United States of America ; The International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), New York, United States of America and; Comité de América Latina y el Caribe para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres (CLADEM -H), para.29. See also Joint Submission 9 by Asociadas por lo Justo JASS; Centro de Derechos de Mujeres CDM; Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras CEMH; Foro de Mujeres por la Vida; Red Nacional de Defensoras de Derechos Humanos de Honduras.

[61] COIPRODEN, pages 6-7.

[62] COIPRODEN, page 3.

[63] Confederación Unitaria de Trabajadores de Honduras (CUTH); Central General de Trabajadores (CGT); Confederación de Trabajadores de Honduras (CTH), paras. 18-23. See also Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para.26.

[64] COIPRODEN, page 5. Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para. 28.

[65] AI, page1.

[66] A/HRC/16/10, paras.82.54 (**Azerbaijan**), 82.55 (**Ghana**), 82.56 (**Slovenia**), 82.57 (**Hungary**), 82.58 (**Brazil**), 82.59 (**United Kingdom**), 82.60 (**Nigeria**), 82.61 (**Poland**), 82.62 (**Slovakia**), 82.63 (**Switzerland**). Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para. 11-13. See submission for cases cited.

[67] Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia (AJD), pages 1-.

[68] Joint Submission 5 by Coalición contra la Impunidad, para.43.

[69] AI, page 4.

[70] IACHR Press Release. IACHR Takes Case involving Honduras to the Inter-American Court, 2 April 2014. See also submissions from Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia (AJD), para.12.

[71] AI, page1. See also submissions from Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia (AJD), para. 14; IACHR: Press Release -3/13 - In View of Sit.ation in Honduras, IACHR Stresses Importance of Principle of Independence of the Judiciary. Washington, D.C., January 3, 2013; Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Víctimas de la Tortura a sus Familiares, page 2; Observatorio de los Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos Indígenas de Honduras, page 1 and JS8 para.12.

[72] AI, page1.

[73] Comité de la Diversidad Sexual (Joint Submission 6), page 8.

[74] AI, page 5. See also submission from Cattrachas and cases cited.

[75] Joint Submission 9 by Asociadas por lo Justo JASS; Centro de Derechos de Mujeres CDM; Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras CEMH; Foro de Mujeres por la Vida; Red Nacional de Defensoras de Derechos Humanos de Honduras.

[76] AI, page 5.

[77] MNP-CONPREV, para.7.

[78] Joint Submission 3 by Redes de organizaciones contra proyectos extractivistas en Honduras, Francisco Morazán,Honduras. Asociación Nacional de Fomento a la Agricultura Ecológica (ANAFAE) - 34 organizaciones presentes en todo el país. Alianza Hondureña ante el Cambio Climático (AHCC) - 4 redes nacionales e internacionales y 17 organizaciones. Centro Hondureño de Promoción al Desarrollo Comunitario (CEHPRODEC); Coalición Nacional de Redes Ambientales de Honduras; Fundación Nacional Pico Bonito (FUNAPIB), page 9.

[79] Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para. 24.

[80] Centro de Prevención, Tratamiento y Rehabilitación de Víctimas de la Tortura a sus Familiares, page 3.
[81] COIPRODEN, pages 7-8.
[82] MNP-CONAPREV, paras 20-23.
[83] AI, page 4. See also submission from Cultural Survival and ISHR.
[84] Joint Submission 10 (PEN International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; PEN Canada and the International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP)) , paras. 49-52.
[85] Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para. 40.
[86] Joint submission 11 by Article 19 and C-Libre, pages 1-4. See submission for cases cited.
[87] Joint Submission 10 (PEN International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; PEN Canada and the International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP)) page 1-4. See submission for cases cited. See also submission from CIVICUS, para. 4.1 and cases cited.
[88] Joint Submission 10 (PEN International, London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; PEN Canada and the International Human Rights Program at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law (IHRP)) para 28. See also submission from the Interamerican Commission on Human Rights.
[89] Protection International, page 1. See also submission from the Interamerican Commission on Human Rights.
[90] CIVICUS, para. 6.3.
[91] FrontLine, pages 1-5. See submission for cases cited.
[92] FI, paras. 6-10. See text of recommendation in A/HRC/16/10, para. 81.2 (**Ireland**); para. 82.19 (**United Kingdom of Great Britain**); para. 82.29 (**Austria**); 82.30 (**Canada**); para. 82.31 (**Ireland**); para. 82.33 (**France**); para. 82.67 (**Mexico**); para. 82.80 (**Canada**); para. 82.99 (**Uruguay**); para. 83.9 (**Chile**).
[93] Joint Submission 3 by Redes de organizaciones contra proyectos extractivistas en Honduras, Francisco Morazán,Honduras. Asociación Nacional de Fomento a la Agricultura Ecológica (ANAFAE) - 34 organizaciones presentes en todo el país. Alianza Hondureña ante el Cambio Climático (AHCC) - 4 redes nacionales e internacionales y 17 organizaciones. Centro Hondureño de Promoción al Desarrollo Comunitario (CEHPRODEC); Coalición Nacional de Redes Ambientales de Honduras; Fundación Nacional Pico Bonito (FUNAPIB), page 9. See also Joint Submission 8, by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, paras. 31-36.
[94] ISHR, page 2.
[95] Joint submission 11 by Article 19 and C-Libre, pages 1-4 and cases cited. See also Joint Submission 9 by Asociadas por lo Justo JASS; Centro de Derechos de Mujeres CDM; Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras CEMH; Foro de Mujeres por la Vida; Red Nacional de Defensoras de Derechos Humanos de Honduras, paras. 37-40 and case cited.
[96] CS, page 5.
[97] CIVICUS, para. 3.1 and 3.5. See submission for cases cited in paragraphs 3.2 to 3.7.
[98] AI, page 4. See AI submission, page 2, for cases cited. See also submission from Protection International, page 2.
[99] CIVICUS, para. 4.1. See also Joint Submission 8.
[100] CESPAD, page 1. See text of recommendation in A/HRC/16/10, para. 82.94 (**Switzerland**).
[101] CESPAD, pages 1-5.
[102] A/HRC/16/10, paras.82.101 (**Colombia**); 82.102 (**Holy See**); 82.103 (**Azerbaijan**); 82.108 (**Angola**).
[103] Joint Submission 4 by Confederación Unitaria de Trabajadores de Honduras (CUTH); Central General de Trabajadores (CGT); Confederación de Trabajadores de Honduras (CTH), paras. 14-16.
[104] Joint Submission 4 by Confederación Unitaria de Trabajadores de Honduras (CUTH); Central General de Trabajadores (CGT); Confederación de Trabajadores de Honduras (CTH), paras. 14-16.

[105] Joint Submission 9 by Asociadas por lo Justo JASS; Centro de Derechos de Mujeres CDM; Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras CEMH; Foro de Mujeres por la Vida ; Red Nacional de Defensoras de Derechos Humanos de Honduras, para. 19.

[106] Joint Submission 9 by Asociadas por lo Justo JASS; Centro de Derechos de Mujeres CDM; Centro de Estudios de la Mujer Honduras CEMH; Foro de Mujeres por la Vida; Red Nacional de Defensoras de Derechos Humanos de Honduras, paras. 28-31.

[107] Joint Submission 15 by Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia (AJD), Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH), Equipo de Reflexión, Investigación y Comunicación de la Compañía de Jesús en Honduras (ERIC-SJ), Honduras; Centro por la Justicia y el Derechos Internacional (CEJIL), para.31.

[108] COIPRODEN, page 3.

[109] MNP-CONAPREV, paras 24-25.

[110] AI, page 3.See also COIPRODEN, page 5.

[111] COIPRODEN, page 5.

[112] RedTraSex, page 6.

[113] Alianza del Sector Discapacidad (Joint Submission 7), paras. 12-15.

[114] Alianza del Sector Discapacidad (Joint Submission 7), paras. 12-15.

[115] Alianza del Sector Discapacidad (Joint Submission 7), para.46.

[116] Alianza del Sector Discapacidad (Joint Submission 7), para.29.

[117] Alianza del Sector Discapacidad (Joint Submission 7), para.22.

[118] AI, page 4. See also Joint Submission 5 by Coalición contra la Impunidad, para.43.

[119] CS, page 5.

[120] Joint Submission 3 by Redes de organizaciones contra proyectos extractivistas en Honduras, Francisco Morazán,Honduras. Asociación Nacional de Fomento a la Agricultura Ecológica (ANAFAE) - 34 organizaciones presentes en todo el país. Alianza Hondureña ante el Cambio Climático (AHCC) - 4 redes nacionales e internacionales y 17 organizaciones. Centro Hondureño de Promoción al Desarrollo Comunitario (CEHPRODEC); Coalición Nacional de Redes Ambientales de Honduras; Fundación Nacional Pico Bonito (FUNAPIB), page 9.

[121] AI, page 4. See AI submission, pages 2-3 for cases cited. See also submission from the Interamerican Commission on Human Rights.

[122] Observatorio de los Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos Indígenas de Honduras, pages 4-5. See also submission from the Interamerican Commission on Human Rights, including Report No. 93/13, Petition 1063-07, Jesús Flores Satuye et al.

[123] Observatorio de los Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos Indígenas de Honduras, pages 4-5.See submission from the Interamerican Commission on Human Rights: Garifuna Community of "Triunfo de la Cruz" and its Members, Honduras Case 12.548 Date of submission to the Court: February 21, 2013. Press Release. Merits of the case and Letter of submission of the case to the Court; Garifuna Community of Punta Piedra and its Members, Honduras Case 12.761. Press Release. Date of submission to the Court: October 1, 2013. The letter of submission to the Court and the Merits Report

[124] A/HRC/16/10, paras. 82.63 (**Switzerland**), 82.64 (**Netherlands**), 82.65 (**Costa Rica**) and 82.73 (**Canada**).

[125] Joint Submission 1 by Observatorio Permanente de Derechos Humanos, (OPDHA) y Fundación San Alonzo Rodríguez, (FSAR), paras. 19-28 and 29.1. See submission for cases cited. See submission from the Interamerican Commission on Human Rights: 94/14 - IACHR expresses concern over threats against and arrests of campesino leaders in Bajo Aguán, Honduras. Washington, D.C., August 29, 2014.

[126] Joint Submission 2 by Cátedra UNESCO en Sostenibilidad en coalición con EdPAC, FIAN Honduras y La Vía Campesina Honduras, recommendations 1 and 4.

[127] IACHR Precautionary Measures, PM 50/14 - Campesino Leaders of Bajo Aguán, Honduras. Available http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/decisions/precautionary.asp

[128] Foro Nacional para las Migraciones -FONAMIH (JS16), pages 4-5. See also FI, para. 18 ; Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH ; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA ; Casa Alianza Honduras ; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para. 23 and; Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (CLCGS), pages 1and 3.

[129] COIPRODEN, pages 3-4. See also Joint Submission 8 by Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras, COFADEH; Asociación para una Ciudadanía Participativa, ACI-PARTICIPA; Casa Alianza Honduras; Alternativas en Comunicación, ALTER-ECO, para.28.

[130] Joint Submission 15 by Asociación de Jueces por la Democracia (AJD), Comité de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos en Honduras (COFADEH), Equipo de Reflexión, Investigación y Comunicación de la Compañía de Jesús en Honduras (ERIC-SJ), Honduras; Centro por la Justicia y el Derechos Internacional (CEJIL), para. 27.

[131] AI, page 5.

[132] Cultural Survival, page 1.

[133] FI, para. 29. See also submission from Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (CLCGS), pages 3-4.

[134] Joint Submission 3 by Redes de organizaciones contra proyectos extractivistas en Honduras, Francisco Morazán,Honduras. Asociación Nacional de Fomento a la Agricultura Ecológica (ANAFAE) - 34 organizaciones presentes en todo el país. Alianza Hondureña ante el Cambio Climático (AHCC) - 4 redes nacionales e internacionales y 17 organizaciones. Centro Hondureño de Promoción al Desarrollo Comunitario (CEHPRODEC); Coalición Nacional de Redes Ambientales de Honduras; Fundación Nacional Pico Bonito (FUNAPIB), page 9.

[135] Observatorio de los Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos Indígenas de Honduras, page 1.